HALIFAX MINERVA.

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JOHN G. LILES
AND EDITED BY
EDM. B. FREEMAN.

CONDITIONS.

☞ The Minerva will be printed every Thursday morning at $2 50 per annum, in advance, or $3 if payment is not made within 3 months.

☞ No paper to be discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the Editor; and a failure to notify a discontinuance will be considered as a new engagement.

☞ Advertisements, making one square or less, inserted three times for One Dollar, and twenty-five cents for every subsequent insertion. Longer ones in proportion. All advertisements will be continued unless otherwise ordered, and each continuance charged.

*** Letters to the Editor must be *post paid*, or they will not be attended to

Lavallee Academy.

Sixteen miles immediately above the town of Halifax.

Mrs. Lydia Phillips respectfully informs her friends and the public, that the exercises of this institution will be resumed on the 11th day of February.

Having had the benefit of an experience of nearly eighteen years in different parts of the United States, in this employment, she will teach all the branches of education usually taught in the best Female Seminaries, viz: Orthography, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, English Grammar, Geography, Ancient & Modern History, Rhetoric. Natural Philosophy, Astronomy, Chemistry and Botany, Composition, plain and ornamental needle Work and embroidery, drawing, painting, and music on the Piano.—She will also teach French if required.

The prices for tuition, by the academical year of ten months, will be as follows.

For the ordinary branches of English Education	$ 20
Drawing and painting on Velvet and paper	5
Music on the Piano	30
French	15

No charge for Needle work and embroidery.

Mrs. Phillips thinks it not amiss, to subjoin the following certificate.

Bristol Nov 1st, 1827.

We hereby certify, to all whom it may concern, that Mrs. Lydia Phillips is a lady of respectable and unblemished character, that she is, we believe, well qualified to be the instructress of young ladies, an occupation to which she prefers devoting her time and talents, and that whatsoever she engages to do she will faithfully perform and she is hereby recommended to the favour and patronage of those who may need the services of such a teacher.

ELEX'R V. GRISWOLD.
Bishop of the eastern Diocess.
CLARKSON DUNN, Rector of Christ Church

*** The subscriber informs his friends and the public, that having rented that large and commodious dwelling house, formerly the property of Col. Nevil Gee deceased, will be prepared to take boarders for the above seminary at $30 per session of five months, two thirds payable in advance. Every exertion will be made on his part to give satisfaction to those who think proper to put their children or wards under his care.

TIPPO S. BROWNLOW.

Halifax Jan. 15, 1830. 46—tf

☞ The Edenton Gazette will advertise the above four times and forward their account to this office for payment.

Prospectus of the People's FEE PRESS.

NORFOLK VA.

A CONTEMPORARY has said: "The newspapers of the day, devoted to *party* and *partizons:* seldom dare to *tell the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth.* Every city, town or village, has its *little great* men, whose interests and views must be subserved, and the dignity of the press is prostrated to the will of aspiring individuals." The truth of these remarks has impressed itself upon the subscriber, and convinced him that the identity of feeling and coincidence of opinion, which have too frequently existed in this Borough, between some "distinguished men" and the conductors of the press, have entirely deprived the *many* of a free expression of their sentiments, and rendered their views and wishes, in most instances, "unnoticed and unknown." Considerations like these have induced him to propose to publish a newspaper to be called "THE PEOPLE'S FREE PRESS," whose columns shall be open to *all* parties, and to the discussion of *all* subjects if conducted in a *temperate* and *becoming* manner It shall be a Free Press—not devoted to any man, or set of men; but free, at all times, to advocate, or conduct what honesty may dictate, or the interest of the *People* require To the *People*, therefore, he looks for support.

With regard to his politics, the subscriber will make no empty professions; but he will endeavor to pursue an upright and independent course, regardless of consequences—using his best exertions always to make the 'FREE PRESS" useful and interesting, as well to the litterary and commercial, as to the political portion of its readers. The present Administration, however, will be supported so long as it is conducted in accordance with its declared principles,—and no longer. Public men will be regarded as 'public property." and, therefore, whenever their principles are believed to be opposed to the interests of the *sovereign people*, they will be examined with that freedom, which belongs to free-men and republicans.

Those persons who have subscribed to the "Morning Bulletin," and do not wish to subscribe to "The People's Free Press." will be kind enough to signify their intention to withdraw by the first day of next February; after which, if that notice be not given, they will be considered as subscribers.

The "Free Press" will be published three times a week, on an imperial sheet, at Six Dollars per annum, payable in advance.—The first number will appear in the first week of next January.

JAMES C. WEST.

☞ Those persons living at a distance, are respectfully informed, that a *Country Paper* will be issued from this Office every Saturday at $2 per annum, so as to put it in the power of every person to subscribe who may wish. On entering their names, it will be required that they pay in advance, from the difficulty and expense of collecting subscriptions in the country The Weekly Paper will contain the matter of the *three papers* published during the week.

A STALLION.

THE subscriber has a likely young Stallion, got by Sir Archie out of a Sir Archie mare, and otherwise of good blood which he is desirous of selling or farming out. He will be four years old in April next, is of sufficient size and, (as far as the subscriber is capable of judging) of good form. Application must be made by the 20th of February next. WM. B. LOCKHART.

Northampton coun. Jan. 20 1830.

POETRY.

'Tis the gift of POETRY to hallow every place in which it moves to breathe round nature an odour more exquisite than the perfume of the rose, and to shed over it a tint more magical than the blush of morning.

THE NEGLECTED CHILD.

'I never was a favorite;—
My mother never smiled
On me, with half the tenderness
That blessed her fairer child
I've seen her kiss my sister's cheek
While fondled on her knee;
I've turned away to hide my tears,—
There was no kiss for me!

And yet I strove to please, with all
My little store of sense:
I strove to please, and infancy
Can rarely give offence:
But when my artless efforts met
A cold ungentle check,
I did not dare to throw myself
In tears upon her neck.

'How blessed are the beautiful!
Love watches o'er their birth;
Oh! beauty! in my nursery
I learned to know thy worth;—
For even there, I often felt
Forsaken and forlorn:
And wished—for others wished it too—
I never had been born!

'I'm sure I was affectionate,—
But in my sister's face,
There was a look of love that claimed
A smile or an embrace
But when I raised my lip, to meet
The pressure children prize,
None knew the feelings of my heart,—
They spake not in my eyes.

But oh! that heart too keenly felt
The anguish of neglect:—
I saw my sister's lovely form
With gems and roses decked;
I did not covet them; but oft,
When wantonly reproved,
I envied her the privilege
Of being so beloved.

'But soon a time of triumph came,
A time of sorrow too,
For sickness o'er my sister's form
Her venom'd mantle threw,—
The features once so beautiful
Now wore the hue of death;
And former friends shrank fearfully
From her infectious breath.

'Twas then, unwearied, day and night
I watched beside her bed,
And fearlessly upon my breast
I pillowed her poor head,
She lived!—she loved me for my care!
My grief was at an end;
I was a lonely being once,
But now I have a friend!'

MISCELLANY.

HYDROPHOBIA.

A writer in the London Courier of the 30th September, calls the attention of the public to what he considers the most suitable plan of treatment when this disease has actually taken place. We observe, says the writer, that in hydrophobia there is a constant thirst, and great dryness of the skin—the pulse is quick and hard—the whole system appears to have undergone a violent change and nothing distresses the patient so much as the pain and difficulty in deglutition.—Under these circumstances, were the patient to be placed in a warm or vapour bath, and kept there till perspiration take place; were the most suitable diaphoretics had recourse to, and the skin kept in a state of perspiration for some time—we, in reasoning from analogy, might be able to subdue the thirst and febrile action, and, perhaps by the exhalant arteries, throw off the disease from the fluids of the body.' In corroboration of the views here stated, the writer refers the reader to the following remarkable case as reported in the Dublin Morning Post of the 24th:

"In my early days (says the narrator) there lived in the neighbourhood where I was brought up, a man who had the misfortune to be bitten by a dog that was considered to be in a rabid state. Some time afterwards the man grew unwell, and almost immediately manifested all the horrible symptoms of hydrophobia, which increased to such an alarming degree, that his friends had come to the resolution of adopting the dreadful alternative of putting an end to his existence by suffocation, and for this purpose four men spread a bed on the floor, and forced the unfortunate man down upon it, covering him with another bed, upon which they stretched themselves to prevent him getting breath, while his wife and a few relations were in another apartment awaiting the awful event. The struggles and groans of the unfortunate victim were for some time adequate to make human nature shudder, during which time his wife's feelings may be imagined but cannot be described; but after a little time the noise in the fatal apartment ceased, when she rushed in with frantic despair, and, with almost supernatural strength, forced the men from off her husband's body, declaring that 'let the consequence be what it would let the Almighty take the manner of her husband's death in his own hands.' When she removed the bed that lay upon him, he lay almost lifeless and so ardent had been his struggle, that the sweat had oozed from every pore in his skin, and in such a quantity, that it formed a small dam in the floor. After he was a short time exposed to the air, he revived and sat up, telling the by-standers that his madness had entirely left him; and it was so in reality, for he lived long and happy with his wife, who had been so intrumental in saving his life, and had by him a large family after his recovery. He died at last a natural death."

DARING OUTRAGE!

New-York January, 9.

On Monday evening last, as we are informed, between four and five o'clock, as *Miss Gordan*, a beautiful young lady belonging to this city, was returning home from the house of a friend, she was met in Frankfort st. by a carriage, which stopped, and a man jumping out informed her that her father was dying, and that she was requested to return, without a moment's delay. Her father lives in Madison street, and has been for some time past in feeble health. When told that he was dying the young lady, fainted. On recovering she found herself in the coach, with a man whose face was concealed in a mask. She entreated to be taken home immediately. He assured her they were going home to her father's, and that she need not be under any apprehension. The carriage drove on, as she judged, several times the distance to her father's residence, and at length drew up before a house when the man in the mask told her, she had now got home, and helped her out of the carriage. She saw that the house, instead of being a red brick building like her father's was a white one, with a tree in front. It was now sufficiently evident, that the gentleman was actuated by no good design, and while he left her for a moment, as she supposes to look for something in the carriage, or to divest himself of his mask, she made her escape. It was by this time becoming dark, and after running a few steps she turned into a narrow alley, while the gentleman, in pursuing; probably followed the main street.

Having been conveyed in a close carriage she knew not in what part of the city she was, nor which way to direct her steps. Fear, however, urged her forward and she continued running from one street to another, until her strength was exhausted, and she sunk down on the steps of Mr. Hyat, a merchant in Pearl St. She was carried into the House, and recovered so far as to relate the incident. She was conveyed home, but we understand her health has been seriously affected by the strange affair, and that her mind has not yet recovered from the shock.

We relate the above as we have heard it from various sources, and have no doubt it is materially correct. And yet it seems almost too extraordinary for belief.—Such things occur in European novels, and have no doubt sometimes happened in real life on this side of the Atlantic. But such an occurrence in this country is strange indeed, that a beautiful and amiable young lady should be carried off in open day, from one of the principal streets of a great city; that in order to accomplish the purpose, the harrowing tale of a father's death bed should be invented: this and all the attending circumstances, render it one of the most extraordinary incidents, that have happened in our land.

We understand that efforts have been made, and are still making, for the discovery of the perpetrators of this outrage. The principal person must have been acquainted with the young lady, and with the circumstances of the family—particularly that of her father's sickness, place of residence, &c. There seems to have been three men with the carriage—the person who first accosted her and who had not on a mask, the man in a mask, and the coachman. Who the individual was that drove the coach, is not suspected; and conjecture is as much at a loss respecting the other two. We should suppose, however, that so many persons concerned in the secret, would not be apt to preserve it for any great length of time.

We are informed that previous to this outrage, several anonymous letters had been received by the young lady, hinting at some danger, and cautioning her to be on her guard. But it seems she did not think them deserving of any attention.

BARON DE KALB

This good man was major-general in the American army during the Revolutionary war. He was a German by birth, a brave and meritorious officer. He had attained a high reputation in military service, and was a knight of the order of military merit, and a brigadier general in the armies of France. He accompanied the Marquis de La Fayette to this country, and having proffered his services to Congress, he was appointed to the office of major general. He repaired to the main army, in which he served at the head of the Maryland division, very much respected.

Possessing a stout frame, with excellent health, no officer was more able to encounter the toils of war. Moderate in mental powers, as in literary acquirements, he excelled chiefly in practical knowledge of men and things, gained during a life of close and accurate investigation of the causes and effects of passing events.

No man was better qualified for the undertaking.—He was sober, drinking water only: abstemious to excess: living on bread, sometimes with beef soup, at other times with cold beef; industrious, it being his constant habit to rise at five in the morning, light his candle, devote himself to writing, which was never intermitted during the day, but when interrupted by his short meals, or by attention to his official duty; and profoundly secret.

No man surpassed this gentleman in simplicity and condescension; which gave to his deportment a cast of amiability extremely ingratiating, exciting confidence and esteem.

At the battle of Camden, South Carolina, the Baron de Kalb commanded the right wing of the American army. At the commencement of the action the great body of militia who formed the left wing of the army, on being charged with fixed bayonets by the British infantry, threw down their arms, and with the utmost precipitation fled from the field. In this battle the Americans suffered a severe defeat and loss. The continental troops, who formed the right wing of the army, inferior as they were in numbers to the British, stood their ground, and maintained the conflict with great resolution. Never did men acquit themselves better. The Americans lost the whole of their artillery, eight field pieces, upwards of two hundred waggons, and the greater part of their baggage. The royal army fought with great bravery, but their victory was in a great measure owing to their superiority in cavalry, and the precipitate retreat of the American militia.

DeKalb, sustaining by his splendid example the courageous effort of our inferior force, in his last resolute attempt to seize victory, received eleven wounds, & was made prisoner. His lingering life was rescued from immediate death by the brave interposition of lieutenant colonel du Buysson, one of his aid-de-camps, who embraced the prostrate general and received into his own body the bayonets pointed at his friend. Chevalier de Buysson rushed through the clashing bayonets, and stretching his arms over the body of the fallen hero, exclaimed, "save the Baron de Kalb! save the Baron de Kalb! The British officers interposed and prevented his immediate destruction: but he survived the action but a few hours. To a British officer, who kindly condoled with him in his misfortune, he replied, "I thank you for your generous sympathy, but I die the death I always prayed for; the death of a soldier fighting for the rights of man."

The heroic veteran, though treated with every attention,

survived but a few days—Never were the last moments of a soldier better employed. He dictated a letter to Gen. Smallwood, who succeeded to the command of his division, breathing in every word his sincere and ardent affection for his officers and soldiers, expressing his admiration of their late noble, though unsuccessful stand; reciting the eulogy which their bravery had extorted from the enemy; together with the lively delight such testimony of their value had excited in his own mind, then hovering on the shadowy confines of life. Feeling the pressure of death he stretched out his quivering hand to his friend and aid-de-camp Chevalier de Buysson, proud of his generous wounds, he breathed his last benediction on his faithful brave division.

General Washington, many years after, on a visit to Camden, enquired for the grave of De Kalb. After looking on it a while, with a countenance marked with thought, he breathed a deep sigh, and exclaimed, "So there lies the brave De Kalb; the generous stranger who came from a foreign land to fight our battles, and to water with his blood the tree of our liberty. Would to God he had lived to share its fruits!,'

On the 14th of October, 1780, Congress erected a monument to his memory, in the town of Annapolis in the state of Maryland.

A scene at the Battle of Navarino.—'Tom and I were just making our way down from the fore-top-sail yard, when the enemy's guns opened upon us. Morfiet, grasping my hand exclaimed, 'Dont forget Tom Morfiet. M. farewell! to your gun! to your gun!' and so saying, he jumped down on the main deck, where he was quartered, and I made the best of my way to the lower deck, and took my place at the gun. Lieut Brooke drew his sword and told us not to fire till ordered. 'Point your guns sure, men,' said he,' and make every shot tell; that's the way to show them British play!' He now threw his hat on the deck, and told us to give the Turks three cheers, which we did with all our heart. Then crying out, 'Stand clear of the guns,' he gave the word 'FIRE!' and immediately the whole tier of guns was discharged, with terrible effect, into the side of the Turkish admiral's ship that lay abreast of us. After this it was ,fire away my boys as hard as you can!' The first man that I saw killed in our vessels was a marine, and it was not till we had received five or six rounds from the enemy. He was close beside me. I had taken the sponge out of his hand, and on turning round saw him at my feet, with his head fairly severed from his Body, as if it had been done with a knife. My messmate, Lee, drew the corpse out from the trucks of the guns, and hauled it into midships, under the after ladder. The firing continued incessant, accompained occasionally by loud cheers, which were not drowned even in the rear of artillery; but distincter than these could be heard the dismal shrieks of the sufferers, that sounded like deathknells in the ear, or like the cry of warfiends over their carnage. *** As their is always a cask of water lashed to the stanchion on the deck on his way to the cockpit, came aft, begging to get a drink. He had been wounded severely in the right arm with a piece of langridge shot, and the left was so bruised that he could not lift the jug to his head. De Squaw who had been working the gun with an activity and smartness that surprised me for a man of his age, took the jug, and after skimming back the blood and dirt from the top of the cask, filled it, and offered it to the officer; but just as he was in the act of holding it to the wounded man's mouth he dropt a mangled corpse, being cut nearly in pieces with grapeshot; the officer was knocked down, but not hurt. 'Poor fellow!' said he, "he has just died in performing an act of humanity; God rest his soul!'—We assisted the officer down the cockpit, where, illuminated by the dim light of a few purser's dips, the surgeons and assistants were busily employed in amputating, binding up, and attending to the different cases as they were brought to them. The stifled groans, the figures of the surgeon and his mates, their bare arms and dying all round, some in the last agonies of death, and others screaming under the amputating knife, formed a horrid scene of misery, and made a hideous contrast to the 'pomp,'pride and circumstance of glorious war.

[Life on board a Man-of-War

KING MURAT—Just before the breaking out of the French revolution, two English gentlemen, resident in Paris, were in the daily habit of frequenting the restaurateur kept by Beauvllier; they were always attended by a waiter remarkable for his attention and civility to his guests.—Our countrymen were accustomed to carouse with uproarious mirth the whole night, and indeed, frequently upon a late hour in the morning. This practice breaking in upon the quiet custom of the house, and the regular habit of the waiter, at last exhausted his patience, and he intimated to Beauvillier that he should quit his service if the Englishmen were permitted to continue their nightly inroads upon his rest. Beauvillier preferring the presence of his noisy guests to the convenience of his servant, the waiter left his service and entered the army. After the peace, the two English gentlemen again visited Paris, and entering their old place of resort, were instantly recognized and welcomed by Beauvillier, who called to their recollection the hast and angry departure of the waiter, adding that "Messieurs, by their mirth spoiled an excellent waiter, and created a very indifferent king." The indignant waiter was Murat, afterwards king of Napoles.

ADVICE TO THE FEMALE SEX.

Pericles, in a funeral oration on some brave Athenians who were slain in battle, after having addressed himself to the several ranks and orders of his countrymen, and shown them how they should behave themselves in the puplic cause, thus speaks to the *female* part of his audience.—

"——And as for you, I shall advise you in very few words. Aspire only to those virtues that are peculiar to your sex, follow your natural modesty and think it your greatest commendation not to be talked of one way or other."

WOMAN.—Women are generally deceived when they think they recommend themselves to our sex by their indifference about religion. Every man who knows human nature, connects a religious taste in your sex with softness and sensibility of heart; at least, we always consider the want of it as a proof of that masculine spirit, which of all your faults, we dislike the most. Besides, men consider your religion as one of their principal securities for that female virtue, in which they are most interested. Never indulge yourselves in ridicule on religious subjects, nor give countenance to it in others by seeming diverted with what they say. This, to people of good breeding, will be a sufficient check.

Let a woman be decked with all the embellishments of art and care of nature—yet, if *boldness* is to be read in her face, it blots all the lines of beauty.

Every station has its burden—Even as certain it is, that it has also its peculiar pleasures which become the sweeter by its opposite grievance.

Modesty is not only an ornament, but also a guard to virtue. It is a kind of quick and delicate feeling in the soul,—which makes her shrink and withdraw herself from the thing that has danger in it. It is such an exquisite sensibility as warns her to shun the first appearance of every thing that is hurtful.

CONGRESS.

SENATE.

Tuesday Jan. 19.

Among the various petitions and memorials which were presented, was one from Maine by Mr. SPRAGUE, praying for the abolishment of slavery in the District of Columbia. The debate on Mr. FOOT'S resolution, proposing an inquiry into the expediency of suspending the surveys of the Public Lands, (being the unfinished business of yesterday,) was commenced by Mr. HOLMES in support of the resolution. Messrs BARTON, WOODBURY, HAYNE, SPRAGUE and LIVINGSTON, severally followed; Mr HOLMES in support of the views entertained by those gentlemen—and the Senate, without deciding the question, adjourned.

Wednesday Jan. 20.

Several bills from the House received their first reading, and several were read the second time, and referred. A long debate ensued on the resolution submitted by Mr FOOT, proposing an inquiry into the expediency of suspending the surveys of the Public Lands, in which Messrs. FOOT, WEBSTER and BENTON participated. Mr. WEBSTER concluded by moving the indefinite postponement of the resolution, as there was nothing, in his opinion, at the present time which called either for the adoption of the resolution or of the measure proposed by Mr. WOODBURY in his amendment, to hasten the surveys and sales. After Mr. BENTON concluded, the Senate adjourned.

Thursday Jan. 21.

The resolution submitted by Mr. Livingston, proposing to subscribe for a certain number of copies of the documents to be printed by Gales and Seaton, was read the second time, and, after a short debate, ordered to be engrossed. The debate was resumed on the unfinished business of the day previous, which was the resolution submitted by Mr. Foot, for suspending the surveys of the public lands, until those already surveyed are disposed of. Messrs. Benton and Hayne replied at length to the argument of Mr. Webster; but before Mr. Hayne concluded his remarks, the Senate adjourned over to Monday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Tuesday Jan. 19.

A message was received from the Presidents, stating that he had received from BOLIVAR, President of the Republic of Columbia a Gold Medal, struck to commemorate the preservation of the Liberator from a recent attempt to assassinate him; and that in conformity with that provision of the Constitution which prohibited any of the public functionaries of the United States from accepting presents from Foreign Powers, he submitted its disposal to the discretion of Congress. The communication excited considerable interest throughout the House. Numerous private bills were read a third time and passed; and the resolution for the distribution of the public lands was decided upon, in its three remaining branches, by yeas and nays. That which went to apply them to the purposes of education, was upon a division carried by a majority of 97 to 85; but the provision extending their application to the object of internal improvemet, was rejected by a vote of 94 to 92. The latter part of the question, that the proposed distribution should be made in proportion to the representation of the State in the House, and that the select Committee should have leave to report upon the subject by bill or otherwise, was passed. The select Committee was subsequently proposed to consist of seven members. Mr ALSTON from the Committee on elections, presented a report on the subject of the contested election of Mr. FISHER, concluding with the following resolution:

RESOLVED, That Silas Wright, junior, is entitled to a seat in this House, as member of Congress, from the 21st Congressional district of the State of New York, in the place of George Fisher, the sitting member.

The House then resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, Mr. CAMBRELENG in the Chair, on the question for the extension of the Judiciary system. Mr STRONG addressd the House upon the subject untill near the close of the setting. Mr STRONG, has the floor to day.

Wednesday Jan. 20.

Mr. Mc DUFFIE, reported from the Committee of Ways and Means a Bill to regulate the compensation of the Clerks in the Department of State, providing for the number to be employed, and fixing their salaries. Among other resolutions, one was considered, presented on a previous day, by Mr. THOMPSON, of Georgia, directing the secretary of war to lay before the House a statement of the number und illustration of the moral and political condition of the Indians within the State of Maine, Massachusetts, Connecticut, R. Island, New York and Pennsylvania. Mr. STORRS, of New York, proposed an amendment, and a short debate took place, in which that gentleman, Mr. THOMPSON, of Georgia, and Mr. HOFFMAN took part. It was, however, terminated by the resolution being laid upon the table on motion of Mr. BELL, of Tennessee, who stated that the important subject involved in it would speedily come before the House from the commitee on Indian Affairs. The resolution of Mr. BLAIR, of South Carolina, for a minute inquiry relative to the Academy at West Point was discussed; as also was the bill for the extension of the Judiciary system.

Thursday Jan. 21.

After a few reports from Standing Committees, among which was one reported by Mr. McDuffie, from the Committee of Ways and Means, appropriating $3,157,367 for the Military service during the current year, the House resumed the consideration of Mr. Blair's resolution, on the subject of the West Point Academy; the discussion upon which lasted until the expiration of the hour allotted for the consideration of resolutions. The engrossed bill to extend the time for locating Virginia bounty lands, was then taken up and passed. The special order of the day, the contested election between Mr. Washburn and Mr. Ripley, of Maine, was next taken up, and the debate upon the subject was continued until the hour of adjournment.

Friday Jan. 22.

Several bills were introduced from Standing Committees, one of which was from the Committee on Military Affairs, making an appropriation of 311,064 dollars for certain expenditures, on accounts of the Engineer, Ordnance, and Quartermaster's Departments; and one from the Committee on Retrenchment, prohibiting the use of secret service money in time of peace. The house then resumed the consideration of the resolution of Mr. Blair. of S. C. on the subject of the West Point Academy. This was, after some debate, finally referred to the Committee on Military Affairs. The remainder of the session of the House was occupied with private bills, Friday being the day devoted to that object. The House then adjourned until Monday next.

FOREIGN.

England—The opening of the West India Trade to the U. States continues to be discussed in the journals. We find no further accounts of interviews between our Minister and the English Cabinet. Every fact bearing on the question appearing in the papers on this side of the Atlantic, is picked up and passed into their service. The Herald hopes their government will not give up the trade till they shall have seen the effect of the Welland Canal upon the trade of Canada and the frontiers of the United States.

Dispatches were sent off on the 3d Dec. from the Colonial Office for the Earl of Belmore, the Gov. of Jamaica, and different Governors of the West India Islands.

The first of the libel suits instituted against the London Morning Journal, charging the Lord Chancellor with corruption, was tried on the 22d Dec. before Lord Tenterdon. All the defendants were found guilty.

Four millions sterling are invested in the American Mining Companies, by the London capitalists.

Ireland.—We state distinctly, that Ireland is improving—that notwithstanding the depression which still continues to prevail in all agricultural produce, there is in the country, generally, a tendency to advance. We have had, in the course of the last week, conversations with gentlemen from almost every part of Ireland—and though upon all hands deep regret and anxiety seem to prevail in consequence of the great and sudden decline—for it has been, comparatively speaking, very rapid, in the value of agricultural produce, there appears, as far as we have been able to collect, an assurance in every quarter, that we have seen the worst of the season. Some advance is certainly taking place Pork has got up from 11s to 20s. in some of the country markets, and there is more life than there has been for months back in Smithfield. Beasts and sheep are certainly fetching higher prices—not much higher indeed, but it has been observed, that when a tendency of this kind is manifested, the return to better times may be safely predicted.

Daniel O'Connel has written a letter to the "Dublin Pilot," in defence of himself, against the charges of the "Times," He says the "lady of the Strand" has neither honour nor principle.

A meeting of the Finance Committee of the Catholic Association was held in Dublin on the 11th December. The object of Mr. O'Connel was to get back the two minute-books which had been taken away by Mr. O' Gorman. A curious debate took place, Mr. O' Gorman took them to enable him to write a history of the Association.

FRANCE—The French Chambers were to assemble on the 10th or 12th of December.

The utmost political violence exists in Paris. The asperity of the journals is astonishing. The people are rapidly taking sides with the revolutionists. The public functionaries out of Paris are influenced by the popular frenzy. The republican papers cry out that "a conspiracy exists against the press, the charter, and the liberty of France."

It is confidently said that a strong majority exists in the Chamber of Deputies against the ministery.

The Duke of Montebello, who embarked at Carthagena in the last English packet has returned to Paris.

Spain and Portugal.—Ferdinand, it is said, has agreed to grant an amnesty to his exiled subjects, with the exception of those who headed the insurrection of the Isle of Leon—of those who forced him to swear allegiance to the Constitution—and of those who supported the act for the suspension of his functions.

The Gazette contains a decree of his Majesty for the suppression of the crime of sacrilege and robbery of churches. The crime having become very frequent of late, it is absolutely necessary to adopt prompt and effectual measures for its suppression, rewards are therefore offered for the discovery of the criminals, and the judges are directed to proceed to their trial without any delay, and they are not in any case whatever to alter or modify the penalties imposed by the laws. Those who shall purchase effects stolen from churches, or receivers of the same shall incur the same penalties.

Russia and Turkey.—The frost was very general in the north of Europe.

The Berlin newspapers assert that the Russian army will soon evacuate the Turkish territories.

The Prussian State Gazette of the 27th Nov. informs that the Emperor of Russia has been afflicted with shivering fits and ague, but nothing fatal.

A Prussian paper contains an account of the trade between Russia and China, in which is the following passage—"Such a good understanding has long prevailed between Russia and China, that the former power took possession, a few years ago, of a country in central Asia as extensive as France and Holland

PRUSSIA.—On the 13th of this month, Baron Alexander Von Humboldt, arrived at St. Petersburgh, after having performed a journey of 15,000 (10,000 English) miles. He was received by his Majesty the Emperor in the most gracious manner, was honoured with the Order of St. Anne of the 1st class, with the Imperial crown. In the course of this year's navigation, 1920 ships arrived at Dantzic. On the 19th inst. the Vistula was frozen in several places.

EGYPT.—It is reported that negociations have taken place in Cairo, and that greater activity has since been observed in the equipment of men of war, and the organization of the regular troops. The internal administration improves daily, and it is probable that Egypt will in a few years become much more prosperous and powerful; the finances, which could not flourish while the country was governed as it has hitherto been, are now improving and will perhaps soon bear a comparison with those of the best regulated states. The system of monopoly is to be done away with as far as possible, and freedom of commerce introduced instead. The government already contracts by public tender for all the requisites for the navy, and in general invites competition in all supplies for the army. It is said that the Viceroy intends to make a journey into the interior of the country, and to choose several places for the erection of fortresses. It is also said that a special agent is again to be sent to Constantinople.—

Mehemed Ali, Pacha of Egypt is preparing to build four ships of the line.

Sultan Mahmoud has introduced many reforms into his empire. He has renounced the right of confiscation—improved his navy and his police—erected manufactories —established telegraphs—founded schools—separated civil from military authority—granted permission to dissect—and innoculated two of his children by French physicians.

Sir Robert Gordon, English Ambassador at Constantinople gave a splendid *fete* in November last to the Turkish noblemen of that capital. Many Turkish ladies were present. The Turks did not play whist, they prefered "blind hooker," and drank wine.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.—The packet ship Canada, Capt. Graham, arrived a New York sailed from Liverpool on the 16th December, and left among others the packet ship Montezuma, West, from Phila. No Political news, the cotton market was dull, and some descriptions, had declined an 8th —Flour steady at former quotations.

The health of the Emperor

Nicholas, is stated to be improving.

Accounts from Bucharest affirm that the Russian head quarters were to be removed to Aidos. The plague was entirely extinct in Bucharest. The Nuremburgh Correspondent, reports that Count Diebitsch had declined receiving a visit from the President of Greece, till he should have consulted his Sovereign.

On Monday week the King held a court at Windsor. The Right Honourable Stratford Canning received the honour af knighthood, and was invested by the King with the Grand Cross of the Order as a Civil Knight Grand Cross.

The Grand Cross of the Order of the Bath has been conferred on Sir Robert Gordon, his Majesty's Ambassador, at Constantinople, during the eventful crisis which has so much excited the attention of Europe.

The will of Sir H. Davy was proved on the 3d of November by Lady Davy, the relict and sole executrix. The effects are sworn under 30,000l. His chymical books and MSS., apparatus, sporting tackle, medals, &c., are bequeathed to his brother. Legacies of 100l. 50l. and rings, are left to several professional friends.

FROM COLOMBIA.—From Captain Armstrong, of the Schr Fortuna, arrived at this port this day, in 22 days from Carthagena, we learn that he left Gen. Harrison, our late Minister to Columbia, and Col. Torrens, Mexican Charge des Affairs to Colombia, at Carthagenia, on the 19th December, waiting a conveyance for the United States. The U. S. ship Natchez, had been expected in Carthagena more than a month, to convey Gen. H. to this country.

The Colombian Convention was to commence its session in January. Bolivar was expected at Bogota abont the 25th December. It had been proposed to establish a monarchy in that country, but Venezuela had declared her opposition to such a system, and also that she would separate from the rest of Colombia in such an event.—This determination of Venezuela, had produced a great excitement among the friends of Bolivar at Bogota, and it was expected that the plans of the monarchists would, in consequence, undergo some alteration.

A treaty of peace between Colombia and Peru, had been signed and ratified.

Edward T. Tayloe, Esq. late Secretary of the United States Legation at Colombia, came passenger in the Fortuna, and is the bearer of despatches for government.—Mr. T. has politely favored us with a Cathagena paper of the 10th ult.

We also learn, that the statements respecting the illtreatment which Gen. Harrison had received from the authorities at Bogota, are correct. The order for the expulsion of the British Consul General, had been re-issued and again suspended. He remained in the capital, and would probably be permitted to wait the arrival of the British Minister, who was daily expected.

DOMESTIC

TENNESSEE.—In consequence of the protracted session of the Legislature, the impeachment of Judge Haskell has been postponed, by mutual consent, till next winter.

We find the following paragraphs in the last papers The Nashville Republican of January 8, says:

"The Legislature is still in session. It has been detained by business of the most vital importance, connected with the Bank of the State of Tennessee. As soon as a developement of facts takes place, they will be made known—conjecture and speculation we abstain from, as no light could be thereby thrown on the real state of affairs."

The same paper announces the appointment of Wm. M. Berrhill as the successor of the late Cashier. The Knoxville Begister publishes a letter from a member of the Legislature, which says:

"The town and Legislature are in an uproar about the *Bank* The Cashier refuses to give up what he calls the private journal, which contains, as he says, the accounts of persons whom he permitted to draw when they had no deposites. The deficit, he supposes, is about $50,000, but it is believed his securities are good for all deficiencies.—The Directors have dismissed the Cashier, and he is now in the custody of the Serjeant at Arms.—The Clerk of the Bank has resigned, and all is left in confusion. The Cashier stubbornly refuses to make any disclosures or to give up the books.—When the Clerk was examined, he seemed to be ignorant of every thing relating to this private journal, but stated that he posted the Cashier's private account, and that the Bank was in his debt, as things appear. The Cashier's honesty seems to be sustained with great confidence by his friends—it is very unfortunate for him. He has ruined himself to serve his friends, and now will not expose them."

Col. Joel Parish is the delinquent cashier. *Times.*

A Member of the Alabama Legislature, has introduced a Resolution, declaring that it "is anti-republican to style the Governor *His Excellency.*" The Huntsville Advocate says—"the gentleman reminds us of a devout member of congress, who wanted a republican translation of the Bible, from which *Prince, King*, and all titles of royalty should be expunged; he was ridiculed into contempt, by the remark of a facetious member in reply, who supposed that it would sound rather badly to say, "The President (instead of the prince) of the power of the air."

GEORGIA RUM.—The Editor of the Augusta Chronicle has had the pleasure to examine a bottle of rum, made on the plantation of Gen. Taylor, of Georgia, part of 15 or 20 gallons, distilled from the juice of the cane in the same manner as that made in Jamaica, and is said by judges of the article to be fully equal in every repect to the best Jamaica rum.

LIBEL ON WASHINGTON.—I was sorry to see in the number of the American Quarterly Review for this month, (page 518,) an anecdote of General Washington, copied from Jefferson's works, which puts in the mouth of Washington *a vulgar oath.* This is so unnatural and shocking that it cannot be believed—certainly Washington was not a profane speaker and as the only evidence on which the anecdote rests is that of a Col. Humphreys, it must be taken as apocryphal, as to that part of it, at least. It is to be lamented that, under such circumstances, it should be allowed to be printed or quoted.

Poulson's Dai. Adv.

INFANTICIDE.—The body of an infant was found last week, a few miles from town, with every appearance of having come to a violent death. It was exhumed by dogs, on the bank of a small stream, where it had been buried in the mud. An individual has been arrested and bound over on suspicion; but as a jury will have to decide upon her guilt or innocence, we forbear to mention names, or to make any remarks on the unnatural crime.

Salisbury Journal.

SHOCKING ACCIDENT.—A correspondent requests us to publish the occurrence of a very distressing casualty which befel Mr. Andrew Steel, a respectable citizen of Iredell county, on the 8th instant. A hawk having alighted on a tree near his house, he endeavored to shoot it, by going into his kitchen and firing through a hole; but just as he entered the kitchen door, with the rifle lying on his arm, the muzzle pointing backwards, the piece accidentally went off, and killed his son, a fine, promising lad, about 12 years old. As Mr. Steel doated much on this child, he was so shocked and distressed at the melancholy affair, that it was feared the consequence would be an alienation of his mind.—*West. Carolinian.*

HALIFAX.

THURSDAY Jan. 28, 1830.

A general meeting of the Halifax SUNDAY SCHOOL SOCIETY, for the purpose of electing officers and admitting teachers, will be held at the Academy on Sunday next 3 o'clock P. M. Persons who are disposed to aid in this humble effort to do good and all who are friendly to the institution are invited to attend.

J. B. 28, 1830.

We are requested to announce JESSE R. SMITH and ISAAC N. FAULCON Esqrs. as candidates for the office of county Trustee.

JAMES SIMMONS Esq. HENRY GARRETT Esq. Col. WILLIAM WOOTTEN are candidates for the Sheriffalty.

Gen. HOUSTON late Governor of Tennessee arrived in Washington City on the 14th inst.—It is thought by some that he is in pursuit of office, while others believe that he is employed by the Indians, to attend to some business for them.

The public domain—It will be seen, by a reference to the proceedings of Congress, in another column, that the scheme for appropriating the nett annual proceeds of the sale of the public lands among the several States & Territories, for the purposes of education and internal improvements in proportion to the representation of each, in the House of Representatives has met, shall we say, a *favorable* consideration—On the question, of referring this subject to a committee, there was a majority of 43 for the reference.

The following members of the delegation from this State voted against it: Messrs Alston, Hall, A. H. Sheppard, Speight and Williams.

These lands were pledged for the discharge of that *national blessing*, the public debt, and with all due deference to the majority in support of Mr Hunt's measure, we think, the time has not yet arrived when the public lands can be otherwise appropriated—Let the debt be paid and then it will be proper to consider how the surplus shall be applied—If after this, the general government find no object on which the funds may be appropriated to promote the general welfare, *then* it would be expedient to make a division among the States.

These public lands are a fruitful source of propositions—There is a debate going on in the Senate upon Mr. Foot's resolution proposing an inquiry into the expediency of suspending the surveys, and abolishing the office of surveyor General—In discussing this question, there has been some sharp shooting in the Senate between Mr. Webster of the one part, and Messrs Hayne and Benton of the other.

Mr. HAYNE, says the Telegraph, with an eloquence peculiar to himself, having alluded to the policy of the Government in relation to the western lands, and being understood by Mr. Webster, as proposing an union between the South and West, called forth the latter gentleman in one of his most animated, and, as his friends say, one of his best efforts; in which he declared war against the South, and offered his friendship and *protection* to the West. This proposition was met, on Thursday, by Messrs. Benton and Hayne, with a force, eloquence, and effect, rivaling any thing that we ever heard on that floor.

None but those who heard and saw it, can imagine the effect of the rejection, by Mr. Benton, in behalf of the West, of Mr. Webster's proffered alliance. This is harmless sport—the levying war, the forming or rejecting alliances by these *high contracting powers* will not be feared or regarded by the people—The debate is to be continued, Mr Hayne had the floor on Monday.

Thomas D. Arnold of Tennessee, who was admitted at the Bar of the House of Representatives to contest the election of Pryor Lea and *permitted* to vilify and abuse some of the most eminent men of that State, has, since his defeat, placarded two of the members of congress who took part in the discussion which grew out of the report of the committee on Elections—In his final bulletin, he uses, as is common, those hackneyed epithets of scurrility, which the authors of posting cards, generally deal in.

FROM THE NORTH CAROLINA JOURNAL.

It is undeniably true, that North Carolina does not stand as high in public estimation as she is entitled to do, and that her public men have less influence in the public Councils than they ought to possess. And why?—Because she does not properly appreciate the worth of her own sons: because she does not award to them that support and bestow upon them that meed of approbation which is their due. A spirit of envy and detraction is too prevalent, and instead of endeavoring to add to the reputation and usefulness of our public men, the attempt is too often made to depreciate and pull them down. Had Col. Benton, Judge Smith, Judge White and Col. King have continued to reside in North Carolina, would they have reached that proud eminence of celebrity and usefulness which they now occupy?—It may well be doubted. Exchanging their unkind and unnatural mother for kinder and more provident step-mothers, they have been nourished into manhood and usefulness—their talents have been appreciated and rewarded—they have been applauded, supported, encouraged, and looking for and expecting the approbation of their constituents, have been incited to make those exertions which have acquired for them the reputation of greatness and usefulness.—Has such been the good fortune of those of her sons who have remained in, and been employed by North-Carolina?

We have been led to make these remarks from the many unkind, not to say uniust, things which have been said of Bedford Brown, Esq. recently elected a Senator in Congress. Mr. Brown's election was, undoubtedly, unexpected to us, but it was made by the competent authority, in a fair and legal manner, after many other gentlemen had unsuccessfully endeavoured to get the appointment, and was, no doubt, a fair expression of the will of the majority of the Legislature. It should therefore be acquiesced in. However right and proper it might have been, at and before the election, to have canvassed the pretensions and qualifications of the candidates, yet we hold it, that to canvass such points now, the election being over, is worse than useless—it is idle, mischievous, and hurtful to the reputation of the State. Mr. Brown is now one of the Senators of North-Carolina, and as such, he is entitled to be treated with the respect due to the representative of the State Sovereignty. But, although a young man, he is a man of decent acquirements, of fair and unblemished reputation, of sound political views, and will, no doubt, upon all occasions, sustain the sentiments, the interests and the character of North Carolina with becoming dignity and firmness.

There is at this time three Presidents of the United States at Washington—that is to say, two Ex-Presidents, Messrs. Monroe and Adams, and President Jackson. It is remarkable that accident should have led to this, but it furnishes at the same time a practical commentary on the stability of our laws and government, and the excellence of an elective and not an hereditary Chief Magistracy. Mr. Adams takes up his residence at Washington on account of the ill health of some of his family and the mildness of the climate, and Mr. Monroe is on his way home from the Virginia Convention, full of years, of sorrow, and disease. Congress at the last session made a favorable report on his claim, and as far as public opinion could be ascertained, it was considered just, and should have been allowed. It is earnestly hoped that it may be satisfactorily disposed of at the present session: such claims admit of no delay, because the applicant for justice is sorely pressed. The poverty of Mr. Monroe, however inconvenient, is honorable to his integrity and to the character of the country. Europe can discover no clue to the mystery, how a man should have been eight years the President of the United States, having no bad habits or expensive vices, and yet retire so very poor. In witholding the settlement of his equitable claims we not only injure him, but without being aware of the fact, we are injuring the rights of others. When pressing the claims of our citizens for French spoliations, and enforcing the application by appeals to honor and justice, what is the unofficial and sarcastic reply of European diplomatists? "Let the Americans pay their own claims first. Let them do justice to their Ex-Presidents, and such of the soldiers of the revolutionary war and the late war with Great Britain, who remain without compensation and reward." The axiom is undisputed that we must as a nation, be just to our own citizens, if we are desirous of securing justice from others. The report of the committee on Mr. Monroe's claim, distinctly recognizes it to a certain amount, and a bill for the payment was introduced. If this was a matter of sympathy and not justice, there is enough to excite the liberal sensibilities of the people in beholding an old soldier of the revolution—formerly the Chief Magistrate of this great and proud nation, bowed down by disease and trouble, supplicating the justice of Congress in custody of a Sheriff's officer. Let him not say to Congress in the words of Cardinal Wolsey:—

"An old man, broken with the storms of state,
Is come to lay his weary bones among ye;
Give him a little earth for charity!"

TRANSFUSION OF BLOOD.—About three weeks ago, says a late English paper, a labouring man was received into St. Thomas' Hospital with a fractured leg. The leg was amputated, and a violent hæmorrhage ensuing, it was feared that the man would have died, when Mr Green took eight ounces of blood from two students, and they were transfused into the veins of the dying man. He recovered in a short time, and was left for the night very comfortable. On Sunday night it was necessary to transfuse eight ounces more blood into him and on Tuesday he gradually sank under exhaustion, and died in the afternoon.

☞ A communication upon the Sheriff's election has been received—We have, heretofore expressly declined publishing any thing relating to this subject, and our correspondent must come under the rule—the admission of one article would be but the precursor of twenty.

DIED

On Monday, the 18th Inst. in Edgecombe County Mr. JOHN COFFIELD.

NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBERS will furnish fishermen and others who want, SEINE TWINE of an excellent quality at 35 cents per lb.—Inferior do at a less price—They likewise offer for sale

5000 Bushels Turks Isl and SALT—and a few half Pipes and Quarter Casks old London particular

Madeira Wine

of superior quality, imported direct from Madeira in the Schr Thomas Wynns

MORGAN COWPER & Co

Murfreesboro' 20th Jan 1830.

4t—47

The Celebrated Horse

MARION

WILL stand the ensuing season at my stable two miles from the town of Halifax and will render service at thirty dollars the season payable at its expiration which may be discharged by twenty five cash Forty five dollars to ensure, payable when the fact is ascertained or the property changed. One dollar to the Groom.—The season will commence the 1st of February and end 10th July

Good pasturage gratis, and mares grain fed at 25 cents per day when required, every attention shall be given to prevent accidents or escapes but no responsibility for either.

MARION

Is a Beautiful dark bay, black mane and legs full five feet two and three-quarters inches high, now ten years old, in good order, &c. He was got by old Sir Archie; his dam by Citizen his grandam by Alderman, his great grandam by Roebuck his g g g. dam by Herod, his g g g g. dam by Partner &c. MARION was run at Lawrenceville against Sir Henry, and won the Jockey Club with ease, he travelled to New-Market, and there won the Jockey Club, beating Betsey Richards and others.

BENJAMIN S. LONG.

January 28th, 1830. 47—tf.

☞ The Richmond Enquirer, Raleigh Star and Milton Gazette, will insert the above three times and forward their account to this office for payment.

Trent's Mush Island Plantation

FOR LEASE.

THE subscriber is disposed to lease the above farm for one or more years on fair and reasonable terms—application to be made to me in Richmond Virginia or to Thomas Burges Esq. of Halifax N. C.

JOSEPH TRENT.

Jan. 25, 1830. 47—3t

SALE OF NEGROES,

ON WEDNESDAY, the 17th day of February 1830 at the Court House, in Halifax Town, will be exposed to public sale on a Credit of six Months,

ELEVEN LIKELY NEGROES consisting of Men Women and Girls, belonging to the Estate of John M and Jos. R Gee deceased the purchasers giving Bond and approved Security

BY THE ADM'R

Jan. 23 1830. 47—3.

REMOVAL,

HENRY S. HAYNES & CO.

HAVE removed their establishment to the store formerly occupied by A. A. B. Stith & co and recently by W. A. Stith, where they offer a well selected assortment of Dry Goods, Groceries &c on the most reasonable terms for Cash or Cotton.

Dec 17. tf—47

EAGLE HOTEL,

HALIFAX, N. CAROLINA.

THE subscriber informs his friends and the public generally, that he has leased that large and commodious house, formerly known by the name of the

BIG TAVERN,

where he is in hopes, his strict attention to his business, and the following prices, will insure to him a portion of the public patronage.

PRICES

Man and horse per day,	$1 50
Do board by the year,	130 00
Do. do. per month,	12 50
Do do by the day for a man,	1 00
Dinner and horsefeed,	75
Supper,	37 1-2
Breakfast,	37 1-2
Lodging,	12 1-2

J. H. McLEMORE.

August 20, 1829. 28—6m

FALL GOODS,

And very cheap.

R. KINGSBURY has just received, and now offers for sale, his fall and winter supplies; comprising a very general and extensive assortment of DRY GOODS, which have nearly all been purchased at auction in New York, that enables him to sell them unusually low. The following is a part of my assortment:

Groceries of every description,
Hardware, Castings, China, Glass and Earthen ware, Stone ware, Tin ware, Saddlery, Boots and Shoes, Sole and upper leather, morocco, Calf Skins, Cotton Bagging, Bale rope, Iron, Nails, Window Glass and Putty, a large supply of heavy Turks Island Salt, Sack Salt, &c.

The above, together with my former stock, makes the assortment very complete. The above goods will be sold on my usual accommodating terms.

Being confident that I can give satisfaction to those who will take the trouble to call, as regards quality and prices, I respectfully invite all who want to purchase to examine my assortment.

N. B. I wish to purchase with cash a few hundred bales of prime Cotton. I will also pay cash for a quantity of Apple Brandy, & receive in payment for debts or goods, all kinds of country produce.

Apply at the Brick store.

Oct. 15, 1829.

HENRY SHAYNES, & CO.

New Cheap Store,

HAVE opened in the store opposite Messrs Hawkins and Harris, an elegant assortment of

Staple and Fancy Dry

GOODS,

suitable for the present season, and of the latest style. And also an extensive, assortment of

SHOES, HATS, CROCKERY GLASS, GROCERIES &c.

And will continue to receive fresh supplies, throughout the season; all of which, will be sold low for CASH or barter'd for produce.

N. B. The subscribers invite their friends and the public generally to call and examine for themselves, as the whole of their GOODS were purchased for (CASH,) the prices they will be offered at cannot fail to please!!!!

H. S. HAYNES, & Co.

Halifax Nov 11, 1829. tf—38

COACH AND GIG

Making business.

THE subscriber, respectfully, informs the public that his Coach making business &c. is still continued at his former stand, near the church. He makes this notice, under the impression, that, some of his friends and many patrons, may have been induced, from report, to believe that he is about to remove his establishment elsewhere.

He, herewith, announces his intention of continuing his business in this place, and, respectfully, asks a continuance of the patronage now extended to him. He will always be found at his post, and prompt in the discharge of his mechanical duty.

THOMAS MARSHALL.

Halifax, Jan. 17th. 4—46.

JOHN N. WHITE AND SAML. WESTON,

Commission Merchants,

NORFOLK, VA.

JOHN M. WHITE, (late of Petersburg, Va.) has removed to Norfolk, and in connection with Samuel Weston, will transact a GENERAL COMMISSION and GROCERY BUSINESS.

They respectfully offer their services to the Merchants and Planters of this section of the country, as also, to those of the state of North Carolina, in the PURCHASE or DISPOSAL of any GOODS or MERCHANDIZE, and of the products of the Farmers and Planters, and from a thorough acquaintance with the various kinds of produce, particularly COTTON and TOBACCO acquired by the elder of the firm—they are confident of affording entire satisfaction to those who shall favour them with their business.

The following articles comprise a part of those in STORE, viz:

5 hds. W. I. Rum,
5 Pipes Bordeau Brandy,
2 do. Holland Gin,
10 hds. N. E. Rum 4th proof
25 do. Baltimore Whiskey,
50 bls. do. do.
15 do. Rye do.—4th proof—4 years old,
25 do Baltimore Gin,
20 do. Philadelphia do.
25 do. N. E. Rum,
30 do. Cordials, assorted,
15 qr. Casks Sweet Mal. Wine,
5 do. Madeira do.
11 hds. St. Croix Sugar, 1st and 2d quality,
20 do. N. Orleans do. do. do.
2000 do. Lf. Sugar, various do.
50 bgs. Coffee—part Java.
Gun Powder, Imperial, Hyson, Young Hyson, & Pouchong, } TEAS.
All in various sized packages of superior quality.
25 bxs. Convers Troy Candles, 1st quality,
25 do. do. do. do second quality,
25 do Spermacetti do.
25 do. Soap, various qualities,
100 do. Windsor Shaving Soap
15 do. Mustard, in qr. & hf. lb bottles,
5 do. Superior Chewing Tobacco, in 1 lb. lumps,
25 do. Millers Cut do.
50 do. Glass, 8 by 10 and 10 by 12,
25 do. Chocolate, Nos. 1, 2 & 3
25 casks Cheese,
50 bls. Mackerill, Nos. 1, 2 & 3
15 half do. do.
20,000 Spanish Segars, in half and qr. boxes,
10,000 do. do. inferior quality,
Bags pepper,
do. Pimento,
do. Ginger,
Kegs Nutmegs,
do. Fig blue,
do. Salt Petre,
do. Indigo and Starch,
do. Butter and Lard,
3 tiers. Rice,
60 Dimijohns,
100 Reams Wrapping paper,
27 do. Writing do.
60 Kegs Nails, of 100 lbs. each, assorted sizes,
10 doz. Spades and Shovels,
10 do. Wire Sifters,
10 do. boxes Axes,
5 do. Patent Coffee Mills,
55 do. Bed Cords and Leading Lines.
900 Straw Tumblers,
10 doz. common qt. Decanters,
15 do. do. pint do.
150 pieces Cotton Bagging, 42 inches.
10,000 lbs. Bale Rope,
5,000 lbs. Twine,
200 Sacks Liverpool Salt,
100 bls. Family Flour,
150 do. Superfine,
5 tons Country Iron,
5 do. Swedes do.
5 do. Blistered Steel,
5 do. Castings, composed of Ovens,
Pots,
Spiders,
Camp-Kettles,
And-Irons,
Flat-Irons, &c.
25 bundles Nail Rods,
5 do. Brand Iron,
5 tons Plough Moulds,
15,000 lbs. Bar Lead,
2 tons Patent Shot.
50 kegs Powder F, FF, FFF.

With sundry other articles, and other supplies daily expected.

JOHN N WHITE, & SAML WESTON

Norfolk, Oct. 1829. 36—6m

JAMES GORDON

Commission Merchant

NORFOLK VA.

The subscriber takes this method of announcing to the pubnc that he has made arrangements for the transportation of Cotton, and produce of all descriptions, from Weldon and Halifax to Norfolk, by the use of boats that go at all times over the shoals, and meet the Steam Boat Petersburg below the shoals, until the new Steam Boat is completed, and ready for use, (which will, doubtless, be in all the month of November next.) The charges will be as follows:

For receiving and delivering Cotton at Halifax, 15 cents,
At Edwards' and Anthony's ferry, 12 1-2 cents,
Freight and Canal toll to Norfolk one dollar,
Storage at Norfolk, per month, 10 cents,
Commission on sales, 2 1-2 per cent.
Freight of a sack of salt from Norfolk to Halifax, or Weldon, Canal toll included, 38 cents,
Barrel of Sugar, 50 cents,
Bag of Coffee, 200 weight, 50 cents,
Other articles in the same proportion,

My agents are in Weldon, Colonel Joyner,
Halifax, Nathaniel Smith,
Edwards' Ferry, Dr. Whitehead,
Anthony's Ferry, Jas. H. Smith,

The lighters I use are to take produce down the river on the moment of its arrival; it will be received by the Steam Boat, and immediately proceed to Norfolk.

JAMES GORDON.

☞ A more specific memorandum of the freight of the various articles, which will be offered for transportation, will be given in some few weeks. In the mean time, as the season for transportation is at hand, the above is offered as a fair specimen of probable cost, &c. and for the convenience of planters, I purpose keeping in the town of Halifax, a supply of sugar, Coffee, Molasses, Salt, Iron, Cotton Bagging, Bale Rope, Twine, &c. to be sold at the Petersburg prices, with the addition of freightage, &c. from Norfolk.

J. G.

The Raleigh Star will publish this advertisement until further notice, and forward their account to this office.

A CARD

When I left Plymouth, Bryan Maitland and Co. became my successors. I think it justly due those gentlemen to state, that they possess my utmost confidence; under this view and with feelings of the warmest friendship, I would recommend them to such of my friends and acquaintances, who, may wish to seek a market at Plymouth, as gentlemen, prompt and efficient, correct and upright, in business and every way calculated to do ample justise to those farmers, who may entrust them, with their produce.

JAS. GORDON.

Norfolk Va. Jan. 7. 1830.

45—3t

WILLIAM H. REDWOOD

COMMISSION MERCHANT,

NORFOLK, VA.

Warehouse on Woodside's Wharf, recently occupied by Messrs. J. & W. Southgate,

RENDERS his services to COUNTRY MERCHANTS, PLANTERS, and LUMBER DEALERS, in the SALE of PRODUCE and LUMBER of every description, & in the PURCHASE of GOODS, for which his commissions will, in all cases, be very moderate.

His attention being confined *solely to Commission Business*, and his knowledge of persons and of the mode of transacting business in the Borough, together with his thorough knowledge of the *Country Business*, will, he hopes, be found advantageous to those who may employ his agency.

Refer to Messrs.
Cole & Sheldon,
Ch's L. Wingfield, } *Williamsburg.*
Robert Souter,
Shields & Ashburn,
Eds. Beacon, } *Norfolk.*

May, 1829. 17—21m

NOTICE.

THE Subscribers having commenced business at Plymouth N. C. in the name of J. C. NORCOM & Co. will transact any business on

COMMISSION

committed to their care.—They have WARE HOUSES and BOATS at command.

J. C. NORCOM,
WM. R NORCOM.

Plymouth N. C. Nov 1829. 4m—40

COMMISSION BUSINESS,

PLYMOUTH.

For the information of Planters and others, on the Roanoke, the subscribers have thought proper to publish a list of charges for Commission, Storage and Freight on Produce sent to Plymouth for sale or for shipment to other ports, and at the same time they offer their services in the sale or shipment of produce at and from this place.

Commission and Storage on Cotton per bale . . . 40 cents.
Commission on sales Corn &c. . . . . 2 1-2 per cent.
Ditto on Corn &c. when shipped to order 1 1-4 per cent
Storage on Corn or Wheat—one cent per bushel first month and half a cent per bush: for every succeeding month.

Freight of Cotton from this to New York and other northern ports is 1-2 cent per pound under deck and one dollar per Bale on deck

Freight of Corn from this to Charleston, Savannah, New York or Providence is 9 to 10 cents per bushel.

Freight to Boston 10 to 11 cents.

Good vessels can be freighted to carry cargoes, at any period of the year, and sometimes for a less freight than above named.—The subscribers have the command of a number of river Boats in good order which they will despatch at short notice, to any landing on the river for the purpose of bringing down produce at the customary freight.—Cotton from Halifax 5 cents per Bale.

BRYAN, MAITLAND, &co.

Plymouth Nov. 2, 1829.—2m

ANDREW HARRIS,

COMMISSION MERCHANT,

NORFOLK, VA.

Recently of Halifax, N Carolina.

RESPECTFULLY tenders his services to the public in sales of all kinds of PRODUCE, which may be intrusted to his care. His Ware-house is convenient to the wharf, which will save the charge of dravage.

Sept. 2. 80—Oct

UNION HOTEL

AGAIN

DISCLAIMING every thing like bombastic newspaper puffs on occasion of such advertisements, which too frequently end in nothing else, we simply announce to the public in general, and to our friends in particular, that we have taken that well known Stand, Meade's *Tavern*, with all the Furniture, Servants, &c. and promise our utmost exertions to keep up the same order, neatness and regularity as heretofore. At the same time being well aware of the difficulty of the times, and from the cheapness of all the necessary articles of living, we are determined to reduce our charges proportionably.

HAYWOOD JOHNSON.
THOMAS PLEASANTS,

The Subscriber having declined the business in which he has been heretofore engaged, in this place, tenders his acknowledgments to his friends and the public generally, and begs leave to recommend to them to continue their support to the establishment which he conducted, and which will be hereafter under the direction of Messrs. Johnson and Pleasants, whose disposition to render general satisfaction cannot be doubted. JOHN E. MEADE.

Petersburg Dec. 25. 4w—44

STRAYED

FROM the subscriber on the 15th of December last, a black mare, four years old next spring, supposed to be about six feet 10 inches high—She has a white circle in her forehead, a white spot in that circle and both her eyes are glassey.

I will give FIVE DOLLARS reward for her delivery to me at Crowell's ✕ Roads, about 8 miles from Halifax

JAMES DAWSON.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber offers for sale his well known valuable plantation on Beach Swamp containing 800 or 1000 acres, it has on it a very good dwelling House for a small family, good framed Kitchen and smoke House, yard and garden well paled in with excellent lasting timbers and all new, it has also a good work house lumber do. &c.—With a first rate Barn and Stables, a gove Orchard (of the best selected fruit) sufficiently able to make 20 or 30 Bbls of Brandy with every convenience for saving it, a good framed shelter 64 by 32, a still, Shelter &c. The plantation is now in excellent repair and under a first rate fence and is sufficiently large, to work 10 or 12 hands to an advantage, with several never failing springs and branches which make it very convenient for watering stock &c. I particularly invite all persons disposed to purchase, to call and examine for themselves as I shall remove to Florida by the spring. To one who is determined to remain in N. C. such a situation is truly desirable, in point of truth it is not surpassed by any in the county.—The terms will be made known when application is made to

James J. Littman.

Halifax county, N. C. Jan 14, near Dawson's ✕ roads. 4t—45

NOTICE.

THE subscriber earnestly requests all those indebted to Mrs. WOMBLE, as well as to himself, up to the 1st day of this month, to call and settle their accounts either by cash or their notes previous to February court, or they will be placed in the hands of officers for collection,—longer indulgence cannot be given. Also, all persons having claims against them are requested to make application for payment

A WOMBLE.

Jan. 11th, 1830. tf—45

FOR SALE.

AT the Post Office, two Barrels best Scuppernong Wine,

J. L. SIMMONS.

Jan. 14, 45—3t

HALIFAX SADDLE AND HARNESS MANUFACTORY,

(next door to the Post Office.)

THE subscribers having formed a Copartnership under the firm of

WOMBLE & LITCHFORD

will continue to carry on, in this place,

Saddle and Harness

business, in all its various branches.

The approbation of the public, both as it respects the execution and prices of work, which they have severally received, warrants them in soliciting a continuance of patronage; and they assure their old customers and all who may confide work to them, that every thing shall be done with neatness, fidelity and despatch.

At their establishment, will be found, at all times, an assortment of Bridles; Saddles, Martingales, Harness, Whips, Spurs, &c. Which they will sell on reasonable terms.

Aquilla Womble.
A. A. Litchford,

☞ A. WOMBLE informs his friends and former customers that the Saddle-making business will be exclusively under his own management.

$50 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber a year past, negro man

HARRY

He is a bright black; about five feet 10 inches high, thirty years old; wears whiskers; has and impediment in his speech, and a down look when spoken to. He is by profession a fiddler, a ditcher and sawyer. I purchased him in Halifax, at sheriff's sale, several years past, sold as the property of Wilson Carter. He has lately been seen in Bertie county, employed both as a ditcher and sawyer. He there passed as a free man. I will give the above reward of Fifty dollars, to any person who will deliver him to the jailor in Halifax, by the 15th October, or fifty dollars, if delivered to him any time thereafter.

B. C. EATON.

Sept 1, 1829. 30—t

LIST OF LETTERS

Now remaining in the Post Office at Halifax N. C. which if not taken out before the 31st day of March next, will be sent to the General Post Office, as dead letters — Dec. 1829.

A J. H. Avery, (2) Warren J. Ash, W. D. Amis.

B J. H. Barnes, Dr. A. S. H. Burges, (2) Thomas Barrow, Miss L. Barnes, Benj. Britt, Elisha Barksdale, jr. Richard Bailey, Thos. Burges, Esq.

C Thos. H. Carson, (6) Dr. J. T. Clanton, Dr. Landon Clanton, (2) W. H. Crossman, (4) Miss M. Frances Clanton.

D James Dawson, Rev. S. D. Doggett.

G James Gordon, Dr. Thos. W. Gregory Maj. Charles Gee.

H Willis A. Harrison, Thos. Hogg, Henry Harris, Mrs. Eliza. Harvey, Mrs. Mary Hardy, Andrew Harris Isham Hawkins, W. W. Hill.

I Jno. Ivey, Robert Ivey.

J J. C. Johnson, Jno. Johnston, (3) Col. A. Joyner, Lem'l Johnston, Benj. Johnston, Asa James, Mrs. Sarah Jolliff.

K Edward King, Wm. King (2) Rebecca Knight, Abner Knight.

L Sam'l Locklayer, Wiley Land

M B. F. Moore, Esq. J. H. McLemore, James Morecock, Sam' Marshborn.

N Charles Newell, Ormond J. Neville.

O Thos. Ousby, Esq.

P James D. Perkins, Davis Powell, William Pew, George Pollock, M. H. Pettway (4).

R Royal White Hart Lodge No. 2, (2) Dr. Martin Read, Mrs. Eliza Read, Geo. R. Reese.

S James Simmons, (2) J. H. Simmons, (3) Willis Sledge, John Smith [2] A. A. B. Stith & Co. [2] Capt. Thos. Shields, Geo. E. Spruill, Jno. C. Spear, Jas. B. Stone, [2] M. Sherrow.

T Isaac Tompkins, Burton Taylor, [2] E. Taylor.

V Thos. J Vaden.

W Thos. Willcox, L. Wilcox, Thos. Willy, Edwin Whitehead Sidney Weller,

JOS. L. SIMMONS P. M.

3w—44

State of North Carolina.

NORTHAMPTON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas & Quarter Session December Term 1829.

John Summerville vs Benj. H. Prichard } Org: attachment, levied on two tracts of Land as defendants interest in one other tract.

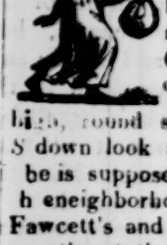
It appearing to the satisfaction of the court that the Defendant Benjamin H. Prichard is not an inhabitant of this state:

It is therefore ordered that publication be made in the *Minerva* a news paper printed and published in the town of Halifax, for six weeks successively, for the said Defendant to appear before the Justices of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for the County of Northampton at the court house in the town of Jackson on the first monday in March next then and there replevy the property so attached or plead to issue, otherwise Judgment final will be entered up against him, and the property levied on, condemned subject to the Plaintiff's recovery.

JOHN W. HARRISON c. s. c.

Pr. Adv $3,75 42—3m

$20 REWARD.



RANAWAY from the Subscriber about the 16th July last a negro woman named **CREECY** about 26 years old, about 5 feet high, round shouldered, and has a down look and weak voice—he is supposed to be lurking in the neighborhood of Maj Jas. C. Fawcett's and is no doubt, frequently at the plantation of E. H. Eure Esq. on the river, above Halifax, as she has a husband belonging to Mr. Eure—It is supposed she has a child with her about two months old—I will give the above reward of twenty dollars and pay all reasonable expenses to any one who will deliver her to me, or have her secured in any jail so that I get her again.

WILL. B. MOORE.

January 20, 1830.

WANTED

IMMEDIATELY, at this Office, two or three well dressed Buck-skins.

BLANKS

Neatly executed at this office.